

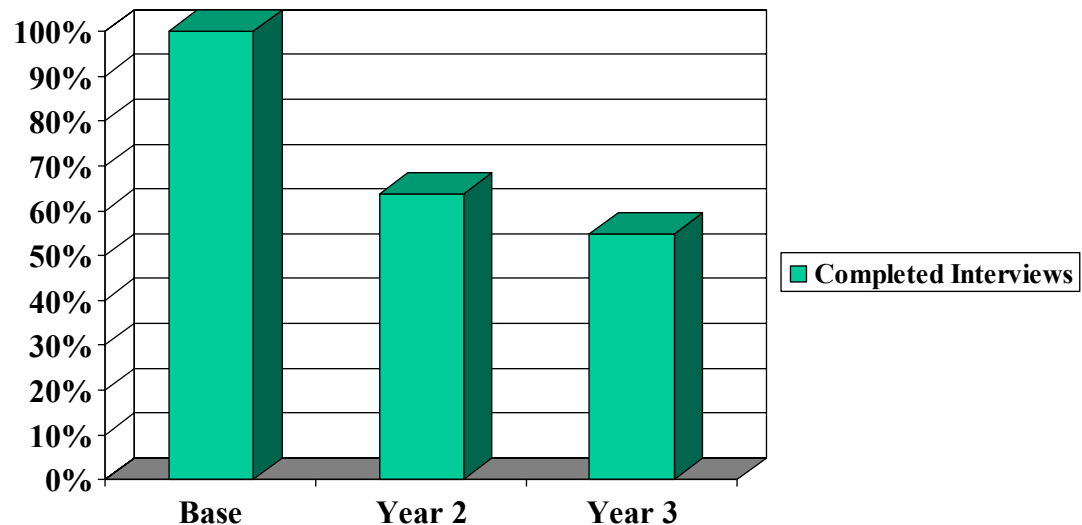
RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE
Welfare Reform Evaluation Project
Rhode Island Family Independence Program
Longitudinal Study

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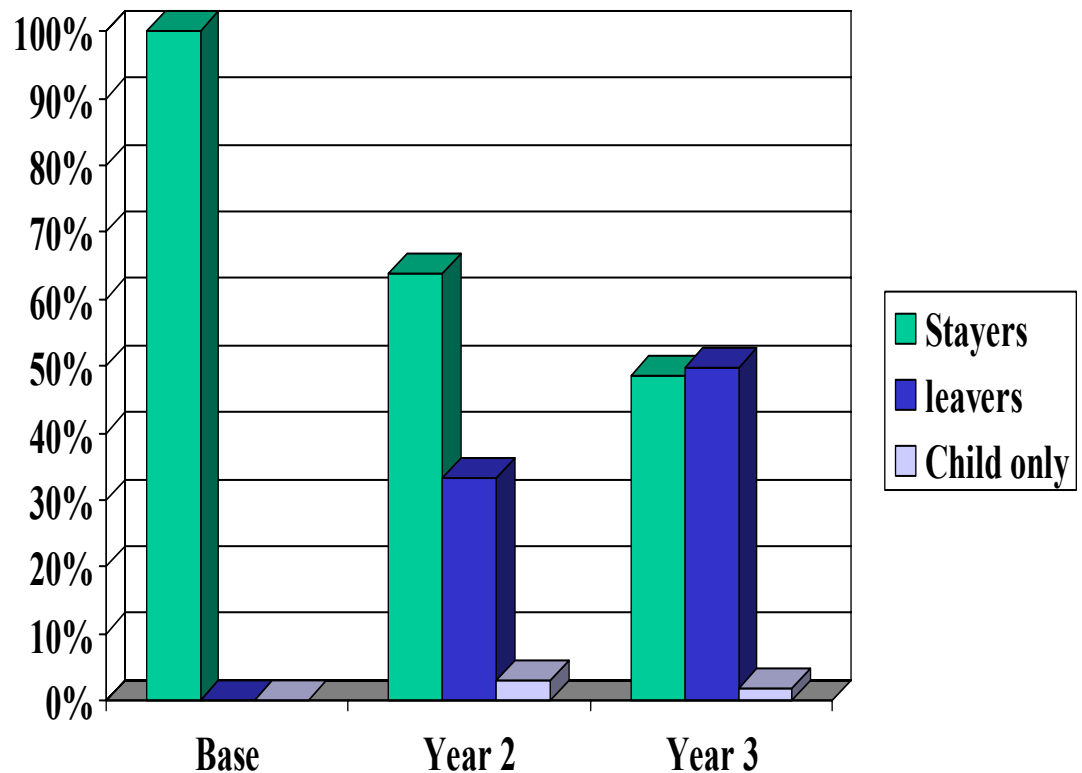
Interview Completion Status: Comparison from Baseline to Year 3

- At baseline, all 638 cases had completed interviews.
- There was a 63.7% response rate at Year 2 (406 cases) and a 54.7% response rate at Year 3 (349 cases).
- 46.4% of all baseline respondents (296 cases) completed all 3 interviews.
- The period of data collection for baseline was 3/98 – 11/99; Year 2 data collection spanned from 8/99–10/00; Year 3 data collection spanned from 7/00-10/01.
- 65.4% of stayers at Year 3 completed interviews (191 out of 292); 49.3% of leavers at Year 3 completed interviews (148 out of 300); and 100% of child only cases at Year 3 completed interviews (10 cases). 36 cases were removed from the study after Year 2 data collection at respondents' request.



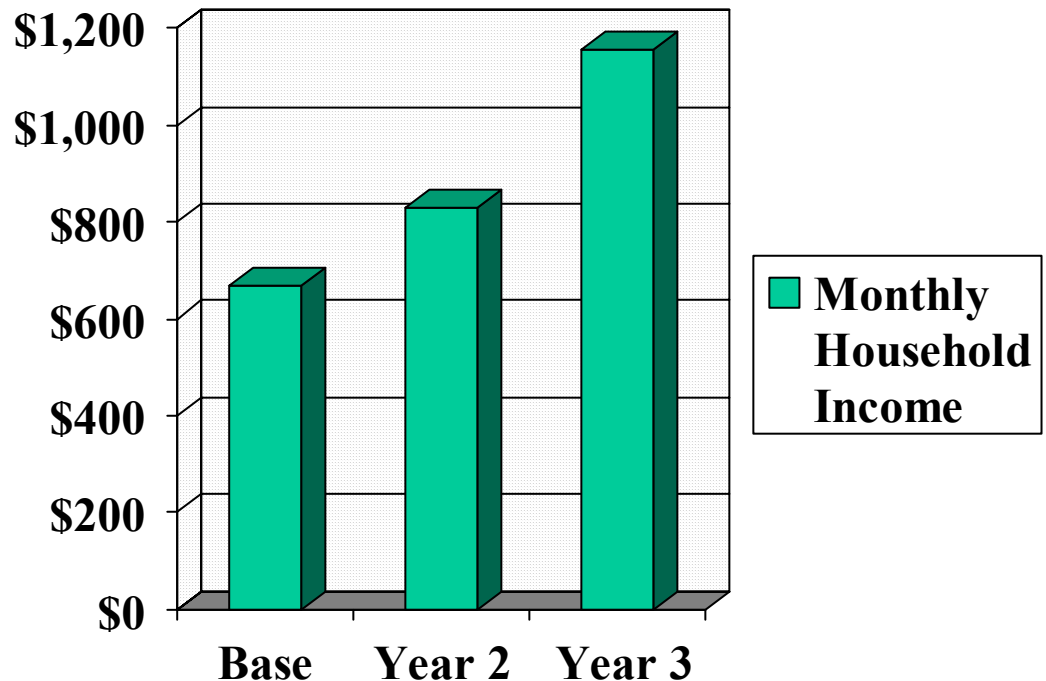
Family FIP Status: Comparison from Baseline to Year 3

- At baseline, all 602 cases were receiving FIP and there were no “child only” cases.
- 33.2% of the sample was off FIP at Year 2, 63.8% receiving FIP and 3% “Child only” cases.
- 49.8% of the sample was off FIP (Leavers) at Year 3, 48.5% receiving FIP (Stayers) and 1.7% “Child only” cases.
- 43% of the sample was receiving FIP (Stayers) at all 3 time periods.
- 29.1% of the sample was off FIP (Leavers) at both Year 2 and Year 3.
- 20.1% of the sample was off FIP (Leavers) at Year 3 but was on FIP (Stayers) at Year 2.
- 4.2% of the sample was receiving FIP at Year 3 but was off FIP at Year 2.
- These changes in FIP status from Baseline to Year 3 are statistically significant (Chi Sq = 280.394, $p < 0.000$).



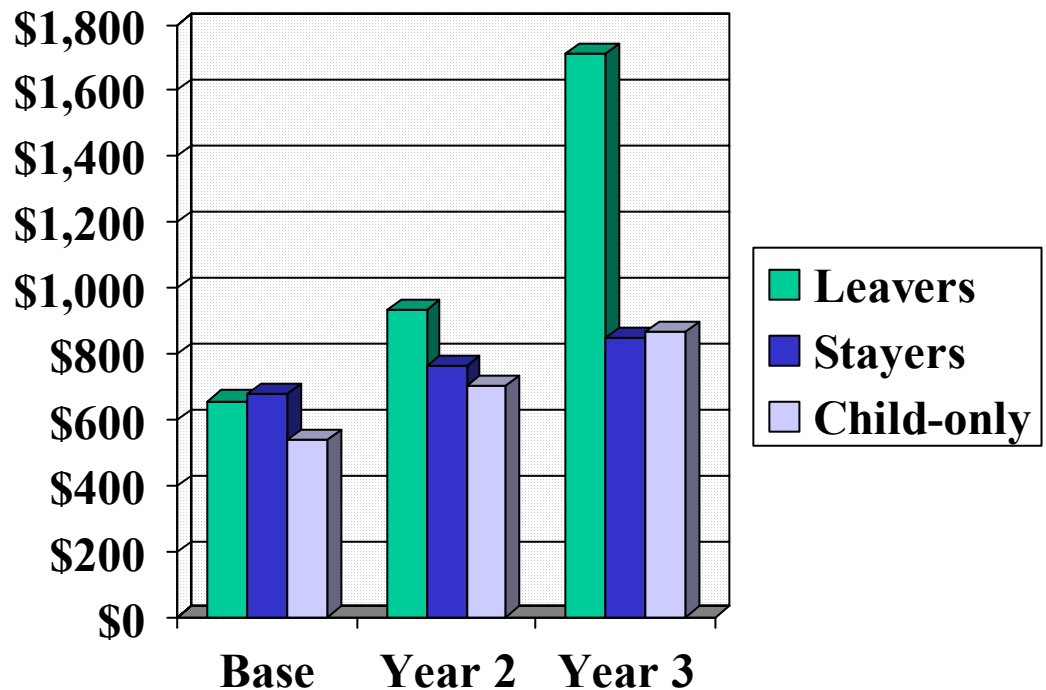
Average Total Monthly Household Income

- The average total monthly household income (not including food stamps) increased from \$669 at baseline to \$830 at Year 2. At Year 3, it had increased again to \$1,157.
- The increases in average total monthly household income for both years were statistically significant ($p < 0.000$).



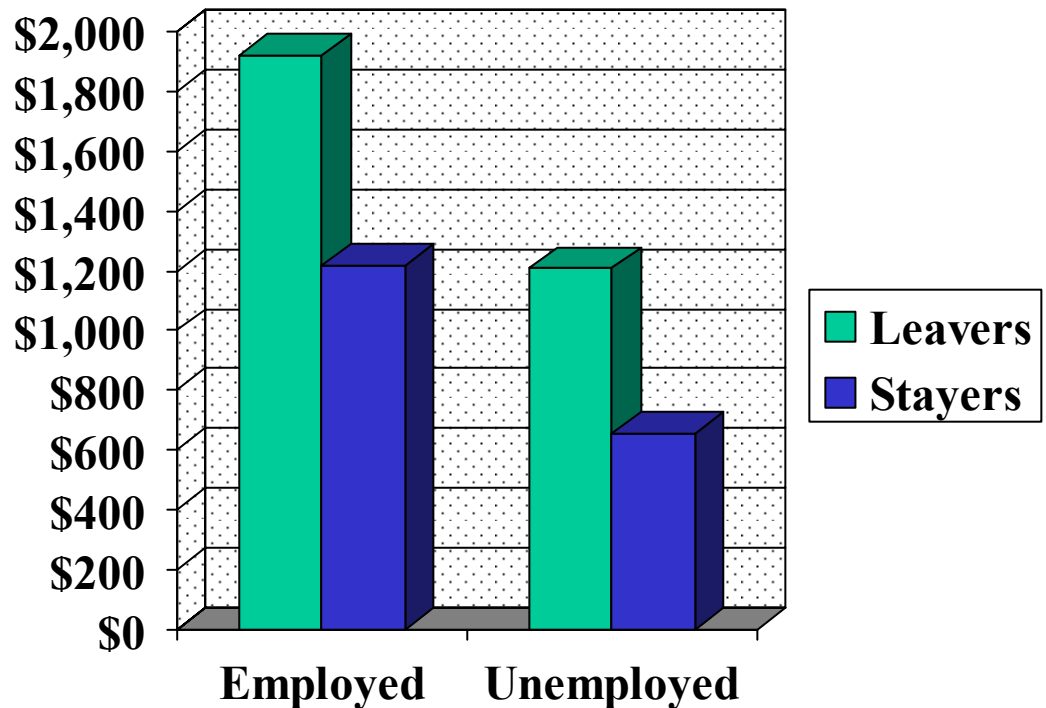
Average Total Monthly Household Income: Comparison between Leavers, Stayers & Child-only

- At baseline, there was no statistically significant difference between leavers, stayers and child-only cases ($p>.25$) on the average total monthly household income (not including food stamps). The average total monthly household income for the three groups combined was \$665.
- At both Year 2 and Year 3, there were statistically significant differences between leavers, stayers and child-only cases ($p<0.000$). Leavers' average total monthly income had increased from \$657 at baseline to \$934 at Year 2. At Year 3, it had increased again to \$1,710.



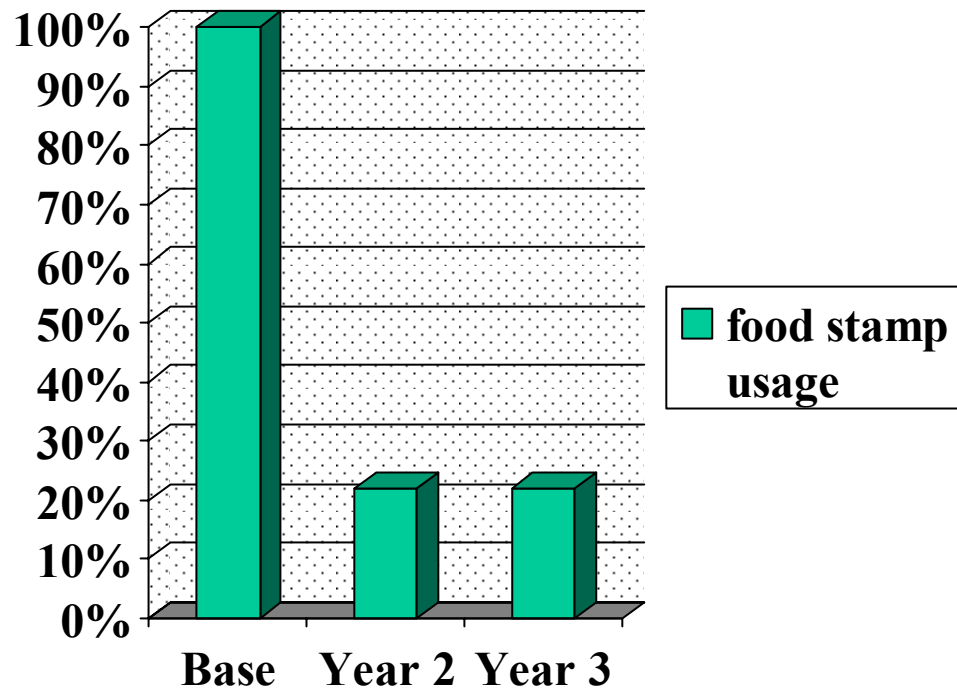
Average Total Monthly Household Income at Year 3: Employed and unemployed leavers in comparison to employed and unemployed stayers

- Employed leavers had the highest average monthly household income (\$1,918.84).
- Unemployed stayers had the lowest average monthly household income (\$719.18).
- Unemployed leavers and employed stayers had very similar average monthly household incomes (\$1,207.31 and \$1,217.38 respectively).

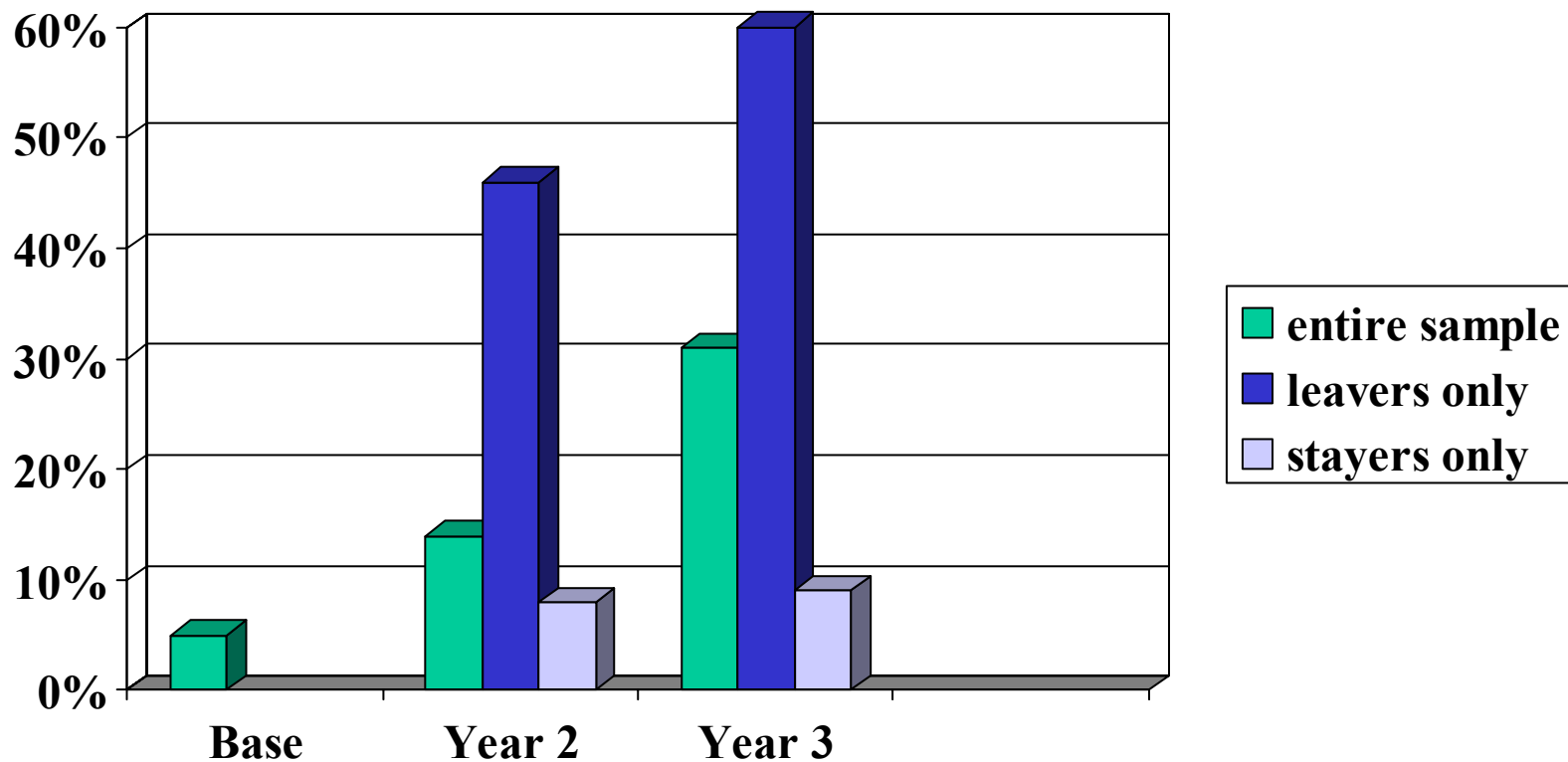


Leavers: Food Stamp utilization

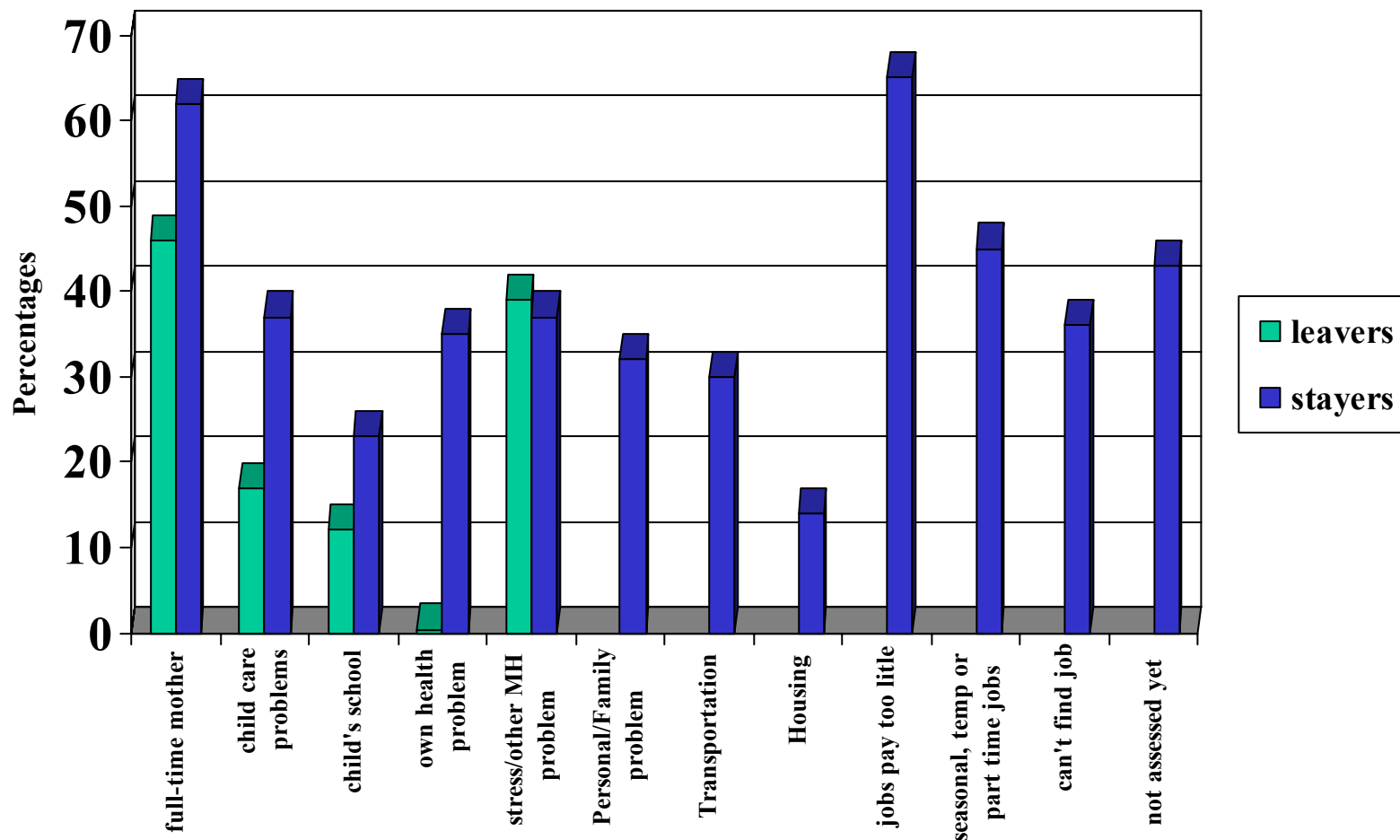
- 100 percent of study participants were on FIP and food stamps at baseline.
- Of those no longer on FIP at Year 2, 21.8 percent were receiving food stamps (48 out of 220).
- Of those no longer on FIP at Year 3, 22.3 percent were receiving food stamps (67 out of 300).



Above Federal Poverty Level (Excluding Food Stamps)



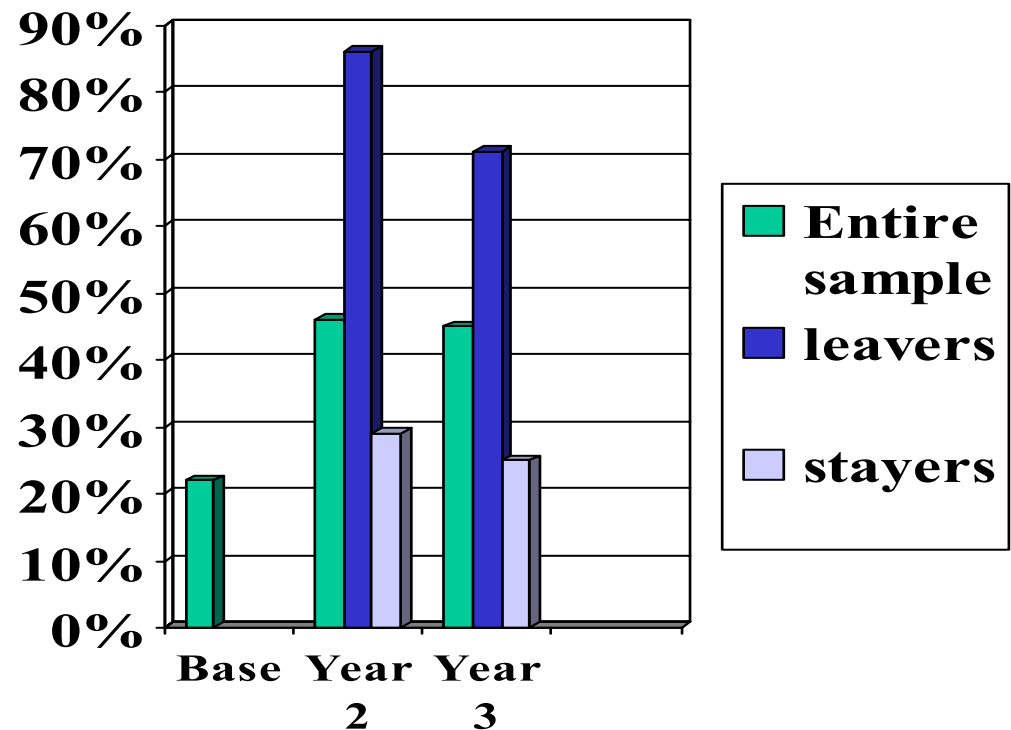
Barriers to Employment: Respondents who were not employed at Year 3:



Percent of employed respondents:

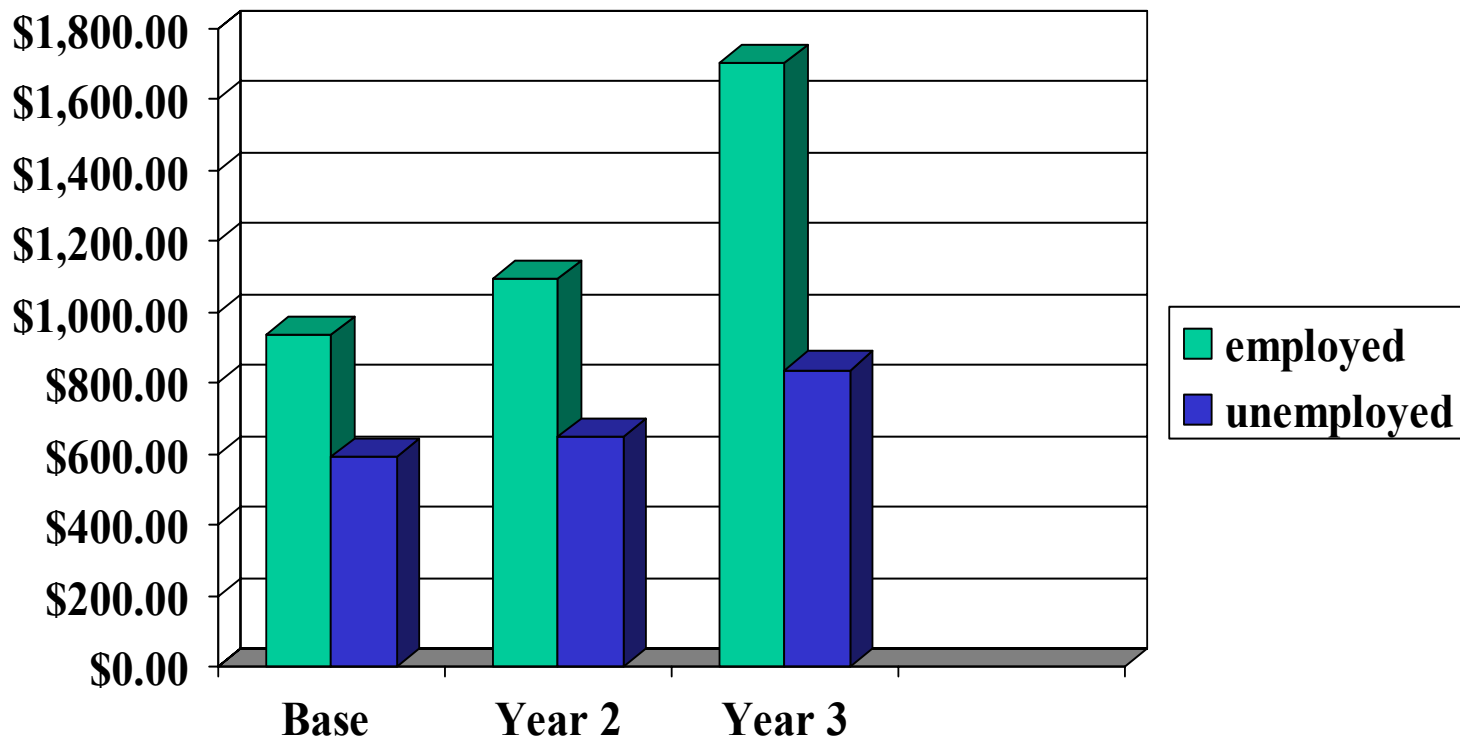
Based on cases with interview data from all 3 time periods

- 21.9% of the sample were employed at baseline
- The rate of employment increased to 45.9% of the sample at Year 2
- At Year 3 the rate of employment was 43.6% (a 2.3 percentage points decrease from Year 2).
- There was a statistically significant increase in employment from baseline to Year 2 and Year 3 ($p < 0.011$)
- Leavers were significantly more likely than stayers to be employed at Year 2 and Year 3 ($p < 0.000$).
- 70.9% of leavers were employed at Year 3; 86.1% of leavers were employed at Year 2
- 24.6% of stayers at Year 3 were employed; 29.2% of stayers were employed at Year 2.

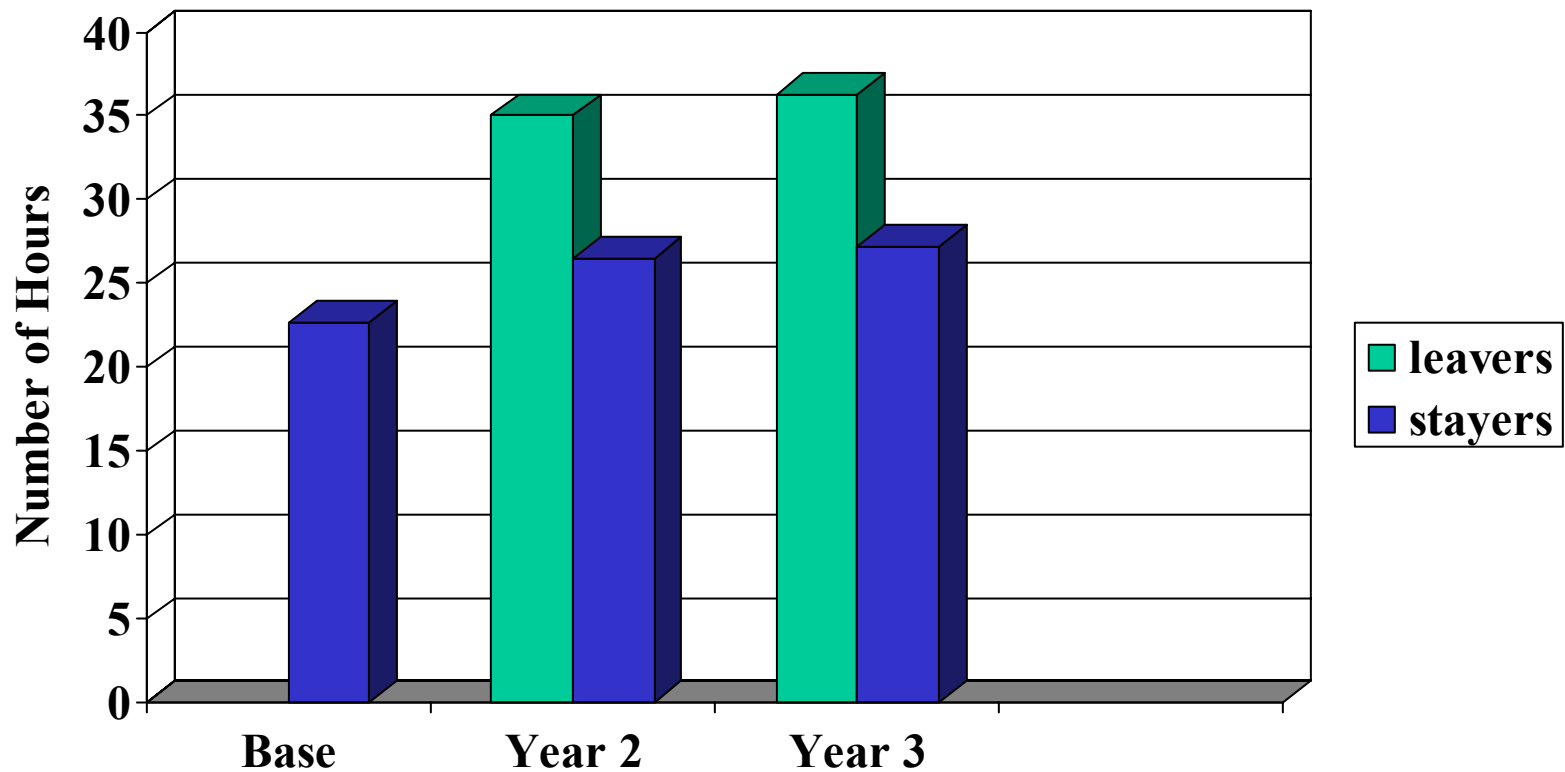


Average Total Monthly Household Income:

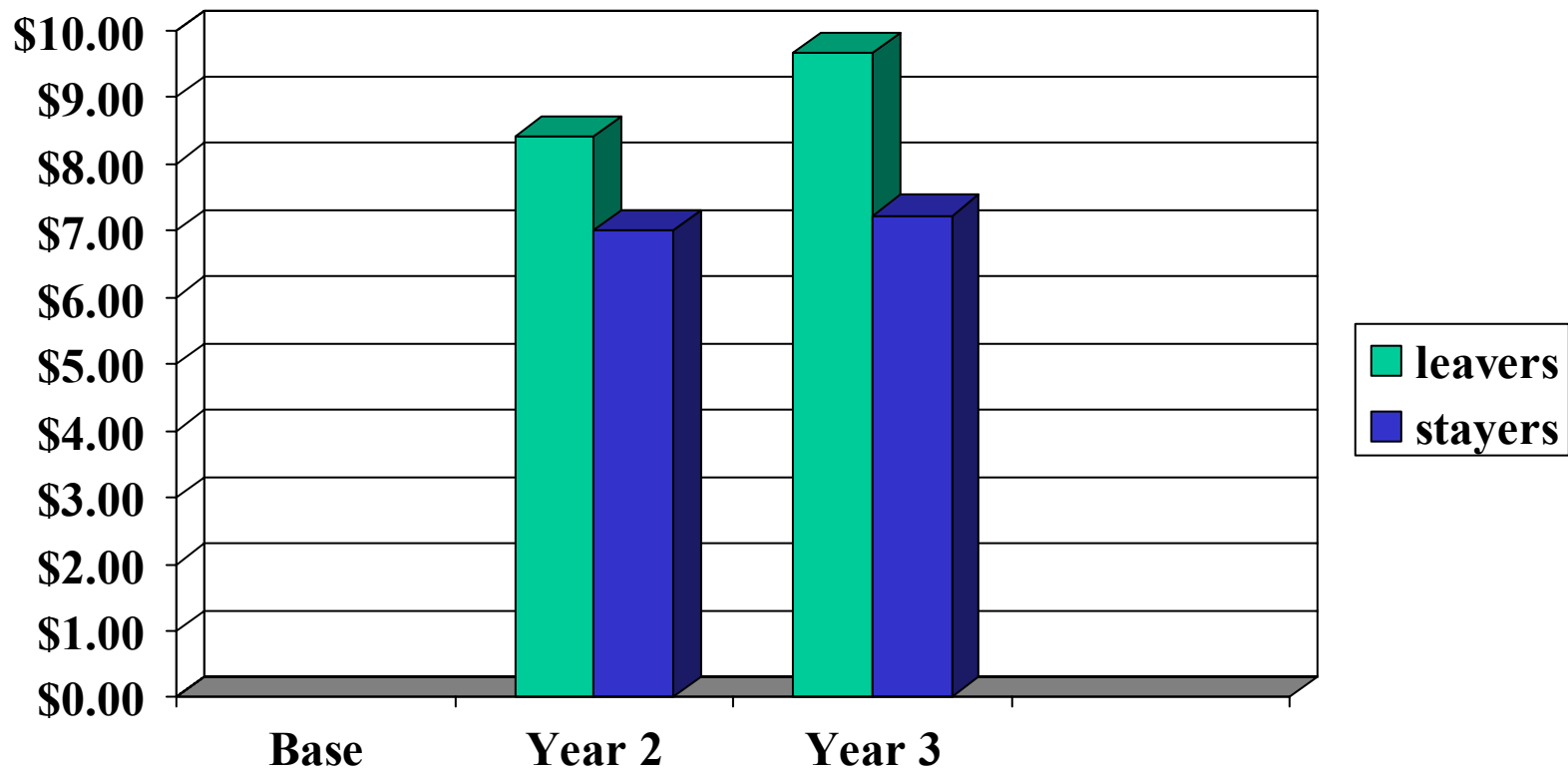
Comparison between employed and unemployed respondents
(Excluding Food Stamps)



Average Number Of Hours Worked Per Week: Comparison from Baseline to Year 3

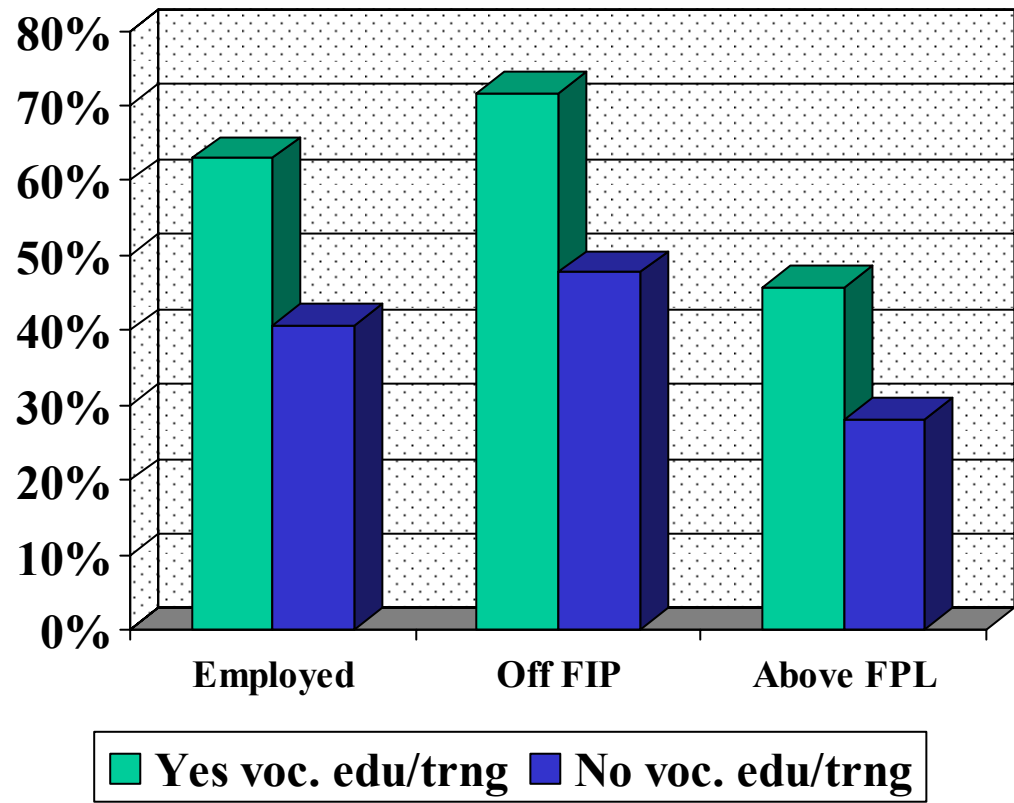


Average Hourly Wage: Comparison from Baseline to Year 3



Economic and Employment Status at Year 3: Comparison between respondents who received vocational, skills or post-secondary education as part of their FIP Plan and those who did not.

- 75 sample participants (11.8% of the full sample of 638) were identified through INRHODES (DHS administrative data base) to have participated in vocational training, skill training or post secondary education.
- 63% of those who received vocational, skills or post-secondary education as part of their FIP Plan were employed at Year 3. 40.6% of those without this education were employed at Year 3 ($p < 0.004$).
- 71.6% of those who received vocational, skills or post-secondary education as part of their FIP Plan were off FIP at Year 3 (leavers). 47.7% of those without this education were leavers at Year 3 ($p < 0.000$).
- 45.7% of those who received vocational, skills or post-secondary education as part of their FIP Plan were above the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) at Year 3. 28.1% of those without this education were above the FPL at Year 3 ($p < 0.014$).
- The participants who received vocational, skills or post-secondary education as part of their FIP Plan earned an average wage of \$10.31 per hour. The average wage for those without this education at Year 3 was \$8.56 per hour ($p < 0.004$).



Satisfaction with Children's Overall Quality of Life: Comparison Between Year 2 and Year 3

